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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.
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09/111,803 07/08/98 FUKUCHI

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OLIFF & BERRIDGE
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ALEXANDRIA VA 22320

EXAMINER

CHUNG, D

ART UNIT

PAPER NUMBER

2779

DATE MAILED:

04/13/00

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Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)	
	09/111,803	FUKUCHI, HIDEO	
	Examiner Daniel J Chung	Art Unit 2779	

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136 (a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on _____.
- 2a) This action is FINAL. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are pending in the application.
- 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-22 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claims _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are objected to by the Examiner.
- 11) The proposed drawing correction filed on _____ is: a) approved b) disapproved.
- 12) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 13) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of the CERTIFIED copies of the priority documents have been:
 1. received.
 2. received in Application No. (Series Code / Serial Number) _____.
 3. received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).
- * See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.
- 14) Acknowledgement is made of a claim for domestic priority under 35 U.S.C. & 119(e).

Attachment(s)

14) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)	17) <input type="checkbox"/> Interview Summary (PTO-413) Paper No(s). _____
15) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)	18) <input type="checkbox"/> Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
16) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449) Paper No(s) <u>4</u> .	19) <input type="checkbox"/> Other: _____

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DETAILED ACTION

Priority

Acknowledgment is made of applicant's claim for foreign priority based on an application filed in Japan on January 28, 1997. It is noted, however, that applicant has not filed a certified copy of the Priority application as required by 35 U.S.C. 119(b).

Information Disclosure Statement

Receipt is acknowledged of Applicant's Information Disclosure Statement of October 15, 1998, which has been placed in the application file and considered by the Examiner.

Drawings

The drawings are not reviewed to by the Draftperson as shown in the enclosed form PTO-948. However, the drawings are acceptable for examination purposes only. Corrected drawings, if there is, will be required when the application is allowed.

Specification

The title of the invention is not descriptive. A new title is required that is clearly indicative of the invention to which the claims are directed.

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The following title is suggested: "Apparatus for displaying an information by using minimal widths of characters and automatic scrolling display."

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negatived by the manner in which the invention was made.

Claims 1-3, 15, 17, 19 and 21 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasaki et al (4,246,578) in view of Applicant' s Admitted Prior Art (AAPA).

Regarding claim 1, Kawasaki et al discloses that the claimed feature of an information display apparatus (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) comprising: a display unit that displays information: (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) [display control] means for controlling a display operation of said display unit: (See Abstract, col 1 line 4-col 2 line 26) and an operating unit that designates a display operation of said display unit, said display control means causing display of a plurality of lines of characters of said information on said display unit in a font having a width that varies according to the type of character displayed, and said display control means controlling

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the display operation of said display unit so that a spacing between the characters is constant. (See Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Kawasaki et al does not explicitly disclose that "display control." However, AAPA teaches that "calling receivers equipped with a message display function." (See spec p. 1 line 1-24) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine the teachings of Kawasaki et al with AAPA, because they both relate to displaying the messages more effectively. Also, having display control units is necessarily required for every user controlled information display system. By using the display control units, users can advantageously change/operate the information on the display with easy manner.

Regarding claim 2, AAPA discloses that display control means causing a new line of characters to be started whenever it would otherwise be required to break a word across two of said lines of characters. (See spec p.1 line 31-p.2 line 3)

Regarding claim 3, AAPA discloses that display control means causing said display unit to form a fixed display when an amount of information to be displayed is not greater than a number of lines displayable on said display unit in one frame, and said display control means causing said display unit to form a vertical scrolling display when

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an amount of information to be displayed exceeds a number of lines displayable on said display unit in one frame. (See Spec p.2 line 4-16)

Regarding claims 15, AAPA discloses that a communication circuit that receives information, the information received via said communication circuit being displayed on said display unit in response to said display control means. (See spec p.1 line 1-24)

Regarding claim 17, claim 17 is equivalent to claim 3, and thus the rejection to claim 3 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 17, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 15.

Regarding claim 19, AAPA discloses that an [antenna unit] for receiving a signal via said communication circuit. (See spec p.1 line 1-24)

AAPA does not explicitly disclose that " an antenna unit." However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant' s invention, because an antenna unit is necessarily required for receiving a signal in communication system.

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Regarding claim 21, AAPA discloses that communication circuit receiving an individually selective calling signal or a message via said antenna unit. (See spec p.1 line 1-24)

Claims 4-14, 16, 18, 20 and 22 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Kawasaki et al in view of AAPA, and further in view of Kent (5,528,260).

Regarding claim 4, AAPA discloses that display control means causing the scrolling display to be [automatically scrolled] a plurality of times continuously by said display unit. (See spec p.2 line 4-23)

The combination of Kawasaki et al and AAPA does not explicitly disclose that "scrolling display to be automatically scrolled." However, Kent teaches that "the data is automatically scrolled." (See col 1 line 35-56, col 2 line 57-col 3 line 40, col 6 line 5-67) It would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant's invention to combine the teachings of Kawasaki et al and AAPA with Kent, because they all relate to displaying information with effective manner. Also, the function of automatic scrolling will advantageously save the time and cost by eliminating

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the step of user' s operations such as moving the mouse and pressing the button, as it will allow the user to see next unrevealed information without any delay.

Regarding claim 5, Kent discloses that display control means changing a scroll speed for forming the scrolling display in accordance with an operation performed on said operating unit. (See col 3 line 25-40, col 5 line 43-col 6 line 59)

Regarding claim 6, Kent discloses that display control means changing the scroll speed in accordance with an operation externally performed on said operating unit, the operation providing an instruction to change a predetermined scroll speed determined at the start of the scrolling display. (See col 3 line 25-40, col 5 line 43-col 6 line 59)

Regarding claim 7, Kent discloses that display control means presetting the scroll speed determined at the start of the scrolling display by operation of a switch button on said operating unit. (See col 3 line 16-40)

Regarding claim 8, Kent discloses that display control means causing said display unit to form [a demonstration display] at a currently set scroll speed, the scroll speed being determined at the start of the scrolling display by said operating unit. (See col 3 line 16-40, col 5 line 43-col 6 line 59)

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Kent does not explicitly disclose that "demonstration display at a currently set scroll speed." However, it would have been obvious to one having ordinary skill in the art at the time of Applicant 's invention, because using a demonstration display will advantageously allow the user to set the scrolling speed with easy manner.

Regarding claim 9, claims 9 is equivalent to claims 1, 3 and 4, and thus the rejections to claims 1, 3 and 4 hereinabove are also applicable to claim 9.

Regarding claim 10, Kawasaki et al discloses that display control means causing said display unit to display information formed of a group of characters vertically or horizontally over a plurality of lines. (See Abstract, Fig 1, Fig 2, col 2 line 64-col 3 line 32)

Regarding claims 11-14, claims 11-14 are respectively equivalent to claims 5-8, and thus the rejections to claims 5-8 hereinabove are also respectively applicable to claims 11-14, but applied in view of the rejections to base claim 9.

Regarding claim 16, claim 16 is equivalent to claim 15, and thus the rejection to claim 15 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 16, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 9.

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Regarding claim 18, claim 18 is equivalent to claim 17, and thus the rejection to claim 17 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 18, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 16.

Regarding claim 20, claim 20 is equivalent to claim 19, and thus the rejection to claim 19 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 20, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 16.

Regarding claim 22, claim 22 is equivalent to claim 21, and thus the rejection to claim 21 hereinabove is also applicable to claim 22, but applied in view of the rejection to base claim 20.

Conclusion

The prior art made of record and not relied upon is considered pertinent to applicant's disclosure. Any response to this action should be mailed to:

Commissioner of Patents and Trademarks
Washington, D.C. 20231

or faxed to:

(703) 308-9051, (for formal communications intended for entry)

Or:

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(703) 308-6606 (for informal or draft communications, please label "PROPOSED" or "DRAFT").

Hand-delivered responses should be brought to Crystal Park II, 2021 Crystal Drive, Arlington, VA., Sixth Floor (Receptionist).

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Daniel J. Chung whose telephone number is (703) 306-3419. He can normally be reached Monday-Thursday and alternate Fridays from 7:30am - 5:00pm. If attempts to reach the examiner are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Mark R. Powell, can be reached on (703) 305-9703. Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

djc
March 31, 2000



MARK R. POWELL
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
GROUP 2700